# THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

How York Unanimous for Grant and Wilson.

Electoral Records of the Empire State

THE RESULT IN THE OTHER STATES.

stored votes were bonn vainly cart for The Republican Candidates Receiving Full Votes.

Hendricks, of Indiana, and B. Gratz Brown Running Together.

MINEW YORK. I

to Butire Vote for Grant and Wile tions or Regret Touching Mr.

Greeley. ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1872. The Electoral College met this morning and went though the form of casting the vote of the State President and Vice President. The College was organized on Tuesday by the

ction of ex-Lieutenant Governor Stewart L.
codford as President, which was done on the moa of Prederick Douglass, the first of his race who
sever been entitled to anything more than a
the test in any deliberative body organized in

toept Henry Spicer, of Jefferson county. A com-letee was appointed to select a person to fill this cancy, which, after deliberation, reported the me of Senator Graham, of Delaware. Before the see was declared Mr. Spicer turned up, and so wed his seat, and his name went upon the record. The College proceeded to vote for President by ballot, and it was found Ulysses S. Grant received all of the thirty-five votes. A vote for Vice Presi-dent was then had, and Henry Wilson was found

e cito received all the thirty-five votes. drew D. White, after alluding to the th of Horace Greeley and speaking of his ser vices, his high character and the loss the country

mean the great good in the past, but also one from which means the great religible of good was to be expected in the lattre. While the members of this Electoral Codege remain entirely sim in the conviction that in the tribute is all expression this day of the will of the people of all commonwealth as to the choice of a Chief Magistrate obe United States, they are acting the highest good of be nation and for the continuance of a just, progressive and pacific policy, they feel that the memory of the latter power of the proving and the continuance of a just, progressive and pacific policy, they feel that the memory of the latter power of the latter of the continuance of a just, progressive and pacific policy, they feel that the memory of the latter of

The following messengers to convey the vote of he College were then appointed :- ToWashington,

derick Douglass, of Monroe; to the District age of Buffalo, T. H. Palmer, of St. Lawrence. ers were here called upon to sign the reult of the vote in duplicate, which occupied con-

After this duty was discharged the College ad-

te, of the meetings of the Electoral Colleges a curiosity in its way. The first minutes are for year 1792. The State government was then located at Poughkeepsie. Whoever kept the record evidently had little thought for the information of posterity. The supply of stationery must have been very limited, for the entire journal of the proceedings of the College which met December 5 half the size of a sheet of foolscap. It is signed.
"De Witt Clinton, Clerk of the Council." It does whom they voted, only that they met and cast the vote of the State, "the said vote Secretary and directed to the President of the Benate, at the seat of government at Philadelphia, of the College, in the presence of the members.'s The electors were at that time appointed by the Senate and Assembly, the statute directing that "they shall be taken as near as may be from the of four from the southern, three from the middle, three from the western and three from the easttrict was deprived of its preponderance.

The record of 1796 is less in detail than that of

1792, and is not even attested by President or

nor, certifies to the appointment of twelve electors, who met at Hudson and voted. The

minutes do not say for whom they voted, but the vote was "duly enclosed in a sealed package, which was delivered to a messenger in the presence of A. Spencer and De Witt Clinton." In 1804 there appears to have been a better supply of paper, as each elector signs the roll, and the statement is made that "Rineteen votes were given for Mr. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginis, for President of these United States." The same vote was given for George Clinton for Vice President. This is the first time that any mention is made of the names of the persons for whom the vote of the State was given.

State was given. In 1808 John C. Spencer was Secretary, but he re-cords nothing more than that votes were sent to the President of the Senate at the seat of govern-

the President of the Senate at the seat of government.

In 1812 the electors met at Albany for the first time, and Archibald McIntyre, the Secretary, records that they gave twenty-nine votes for De Witt Clinton for President and a like number for Jared Ingersoil for Vice President.

There is no certificate attached to the minutes of the proceedings of 1816. The vote was James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins. The College met December 2, 1816, and the roll was called. One member was absent, and the College adjourned for the day without fulling the vacancy. The next day the question was raised as to the right of the College to elect in the place of the absentee, and it was resolved to ask the opinion of the Attorney General, which was promptly given, as follows:—

I am clearly of opinion that it will be in season for the electors for the election of President and Vice President to fill up any vacancy which may arise from the non-attendance of one of the electors originally appointed at any time before the vote of those attending is given. December 3, 1866.

M. V. BUREN, Attorney General.

Few will recognize that signature as the name

sendance of one of the electors originally appointed at any time before the vote of those attending is given. December 3, 1818.

M. V. BUREN, attorney General.

Few will recognize that signature as the name of the man that succeeded Old Hickory as President. This opinion is written on a small scrap of paper which is pasted on the fly leaf of a letter sheet, on which the minutes of the session were test, our modern lawyers would be puzzled to compress an opinion into so few words.

In 1820, Mr. William Floyd not answering to his mame, "M. V. Buren" was elected in his place, and signs the records in the same way he had previously signed his opinion. In after years he wrote himself Martin V. Buren, and still later, when he became Vice President, his official signature was M. Van Buren. Seth Wetmore was appointed a member of the College, but declined to serve, because at the time of his appointment he held the office of Poetmaster. After voting for James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins the College thanked the President, Colonel Henry Rutgers. The Secretary records that "the veneyable patriot rose and addressed the College in terms at once so feeling and patriotic that it would be vain to attempt to do justice to his interesting valedictory."

The College of 1824 was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Chester. No mention is made of such a beginning of any previous College. It is memorable in history for having divided its vote—the only occasion when such a division has been made. It gave John Q. Adams 26, William H. Crawford 5 and Henry Clay 4 votes for President; and for John C. Calhoun 29 and Nathan Sanford 7 votes for Vice President.

From 1828 until the present there is no variation.

President.

From 1828 until the present there is no variation in the proceedings. The death of Mr. Greeley, the official notice of his decease and the warm tribute of respect for his memory engrafted upon its record will make the College of 1872 renewaed.

vernor L appointments to his entire appointments to his entire abled to get the right man abled to get the right man will He la tr n. He is grouped to make the men will according to the man and for so little pay. The State ought to an according mannion of its own, and the sales of the mannion of the sales of th

shead all be raised to a decent sum.

There was a movement started here to relieve Governor Dix of the responsibility of distributing the executive patronage by having Governor Horman nominate and the Senate confirm eleven resublicans, as Harbor Masters of the Port resublicans, as Harbor Masters of the Port Port in place of the demonstance have been resublicans as Harbor Masters of the Port Port in place of the demonstance have been been been been been demonstance in the office of their index of the result of Pebrasy. If there had been similar vacancies in the office of rort Wardens, so as to provide for a few more friends of Senators, the thing would have worked, for it is an undisguised fact that a round number of Senators have little hopes of their indeene with Dix. They expect to be ignered, and the inside track given to men who have not istely been recognized as leaders. When one leading republican Senator, in the presence of several colleagues, said this morning that "Dix was abarnacie on Noah's ark" the remark met with an approving nod, that indicated no very high estimation of the power of the machine positicians over the incoming Executive.

power of the machine positicians over the incoming Recutive.

CONSTRUCTIONAL TREEMING

was commenced to-day by the twenty-four experts chosen by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, under the law passed last Winter. By the terms of the law the commissioners may suggest to the Legislature amendments to any chapter of the constitution except that which refers to the Judiciary. A leading member of the commission tells me that an early application will be made to the Legislature to have this restriction removed. The fact is that the Judiciary is the pinching shoe of the whole organic system. For a quarter of a century, we have been trying, by one expecient or another, to relieve the Court of Appeals won't stay relieved. It gets worse and worse. So many want the unbiased opinion of the court of last resort that the calendar has become an endless clongation. It literally speaks volumes. The commissioners say they are going to stick to it until they have completed their work and submitted it to this Legislature for approval. As there are only twenty-four commissioners—as there are not to exceed two theorists among them, and as not more than five or six can talk to their own edification more than thirty minutes at a time, there are growing expectations of something coming of it.

A POLITICAL PUXLE

and as not more than five or air can talk to their own edification more than thirty minutes at a time, there are growing expectations of something coming of it.

A POLITICAL PUEXLE is being worked out among the members of the Senate, the members of the Electoral College and the republicans on the Constitutional Commission. The formula is the fact that the liberal republicans, through the chairman of their National Commistee, Ethan Allen, and General Cochrane, chairman of the New York State Committee, united in suggesting to the electors for Greeley that they should cast their votes for Grant, while Augustus Schell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says that in view of the death of Mr. Greeley he has nothing to recommend. Here the two committees stand—the one is for Grant, the other looking, as the saliers say towards "point no point." Those who know aver that the members of the present Senate, when examined separate and spart from King Cancus, were decidedly for Greeley. Three of them, and they were recognized as the most considerate (except Robertson) of the members, viz.:—Allen, of Cattarangus; Harrower, of Steuben, and Palmer, of Dutchess—openly espoused the liberal side. Robertson, of Westchester; Bowen, of Genesee; Chatfield, of Togas Madden, of Orange; Bakes, of Montgomery; Adams, of Albany; Ames, of Clinton, and Foster, of Oswego, were known secretly to favor the success of Greeley, and Lowery, of Oneida, feels himself in the condition, when Conking's re-election is talked about, of the fellow who could eat crow, but had no hankering for that specialty of game least. It would seem from all this that while there is no possibility of the amalgamation of the liberal republicans and the democrata, there is a strong probability that there will be such a comminging of liberals and radicals as will force the Bourbons of the republican party to take back seats for the next four years. The death of their leader may, therefore, prove the political salvation of the liberal republican members of the se

### ARKANSAS.

Grant and Wilson Fully Endorsed.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 4, 1872. The Secretary of State to-day declared the Grant from three thousand to four thousand. The electors met in the State House and cast their votes

### CONNECTICUT.

For Grant and Wilson.

HARTPORD, Dec. 4, 1872.
The Connecticut Presidential Electors met here to-day and east their six votes for Grant and Wilson.

Mr. E. A. Tucker, of New Haven, was appointed measenger to convey a certified copy of the votes to Washington.

### GEORGIA

Confusing Division of Electoral Opin-ion-The Vote Divided Among Five

The electoral vote of Georgia was cast to-day with the following result:—For President, B. Gratz Brown, 6; Horace Greeley, 3; Charles Jenkins, of Georgia, 2. For Vice President, B. Gratz Brown, 5; General A. H. Calquit, of Georgia, 5; General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1.

### INDIANA.

Grant and Wilson Receive the Full

Vote. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4, 1872. The Presidential electors to-day cast the votes of the State for Grant and Wilson. An appropriate resolution on the death of Horace Greeley was adopted.

### MARYLAND.

Thomas A. Hendricks Receives the Vote for President.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 4, 1872. The Electoral College met at noon to-day at the Capitol. Mr. Frederick Raine was chosen Presi-dent and made an appropriate address. Ex-Governor Bradford, one of the electors at large, nominated Thomas A. Hendricks, oi Indiana, Fresident, and he received the unanimous vote of the College. Ex-Governor Bradford, William Walsh and James A. Buchanan were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions to the memory of Horace Greeley.

### OHIO.

The Entire Vote Cast for Grant and Wilson.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 4, 1872. The Presidential electors assembled to-day, and all cast their vote for U. S. Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice President.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The Thirteen Votes Cast for Grant and Wilson.

Bosron, Dec. 4, 1872.
The Electoral College of Massachusetts met to-day, and, after the customary formalities, cast their unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Granite State for the Tanner and Cobbler.

CONCORD, Dec. 4, 1872. The Board of Electors met at the State House to-day and immediately proceeded to vote for President and Vice President by separate ballots. The result was a unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson. After preparing the certificates required by law

NEW JERSEY.

of Elery The Rine Votes Cast for Grant and Wil-

The Presidential electors met to-day and cast nine votes for U. S. Grans for President and nine votes for Henry Wilson for Vice President of the United States, and appointed William Cloke as special messenger to carry the result to Washing-ton.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The Keystone State Unanimous for the

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1872. The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg to-day and cast the twenty-nine votes of the State for Grant and Wilson.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 4, 1872. The Presidential Electors mot at Bristol this afternoon, and cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson. Hon. Pardon W, Stevens was chosen messenger.

### TENNESSEE.

MASHVILLE, Dec. 4, 1872.
The Electoral College met to-day and cast the votes of Tennessee for Hendricks, of Indiana, for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. Resolutions of regret and sympathy for the death of Horace Greeley were adopted.

#### VIRGINIA.

bomo. H w

RICHMOND, Dec. 4, 1872. brary to-day, and all being present the full elec-

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

The Bushwick Car Stables Consumed-Seventy Horses Burned to Death-The Loss More than \$56,000-A Brewery Destroyed and a Canal Boat Ablaze-An Era of Incendiarism.

tion of Brooklyn, E. D., embraced in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards. A most disastrous fire occurred in the Bushwick car stables about halfpast two o'clock vesterday morning, involving the of seventy horses, twenty cars, and the buildings occupied by the Bushwick Avenue Railroad Company's property. The stables had been closed for the night and everything about the premises was believed to be secure. A solitary watchman guarded the place. Suddenly fiames corner of the carhouse, a frame one-story buildng, on the corner of Bushwick avenue and Mon-

BURNING BOTH INSIDE AND OUT at the time the discovery was made. The fire gained in volume with such rapidity that it was impossible to remove more than the two cars on the end nearest the door. The structure, flames, which element communicated to the stable building, a brick structure, 75x200 feet. ond floor of the stable was used as a place of storage for feed. Fifty of these horses were saved through the exertions of the police and firemen; but the remainder of the stock perished in the fire in their stalls.

remainder of the stock perished in the interior stalls.

Dellay in Getting water.

Considerable delay was occasioned in getting water, owing to the fact that the hydrant on Montetth street was broken. The company were just beginning to make their road pay, and they feel deeply their misfortune. The principal losers are Archibald M. Bliss, President of the company; Frederick Cocheu, Frederick Kaibfelsch and Charles Godard. The loss on buildings amounts to \$20,000; on cars, \$17,000; seventy-five horses, \$16,000; thirty sets of harness, \$1,000; tools, bay, &c., \$1,000. Total loss, \$54,000. The property is insured in the following companies for \$20,000:—Lennox, Farragut, Citzens', Rutgers, Hoffman, Star, Brewers and Maltsters'.

OTHER BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

Several small frame buildings in the rear of the stables were damaged to the amount of \$500 and \$1,000 each.

THE CAUSE OF THE PIRE—STORY OF THE WATCH-

Fire Marshal Keady visited the scene of the fire yesterday morning, and after inquiry as to the losses and insurance took the affidavit of John Outeley the watchman.

John Quigley, sworn, deposes and says—I live at the corner of Businylch avenue and Debevoise street and work in the Bushwick avenue car stables as watchman; I was on duty last night, and discovered a fire in the premises about hair-past two o'clock this morning; it was in the corner house on Monroe street, about wenty-five feet from the corner of Bushwick avenue; the weather boards on the on Monroe street, about twenty-five feet from the corner of Bushwick avenue; the weather boards on the side of the building were on fire; I was the only person in the building at the time; the cars were all in the house and the lights were out; I did not see any person about the place but Roundsman Bennett, of the Sixth precinct; I did not see any snapsicous looking men or boys about the place before the fire; I passed the place where it originated about ten minutes before it started; there was no fire or lights used in that part of the building where the fire occurred; there was allot of open cars there that we did not use; the fire was on the outside when I discovered it; I am satisfied that somebody

I did not see anything that might have been used to set the place on fire—no rags, kerosen oil or anything of that Eind.

Sworm to before me this 4th day of December, 1872.—P.

Krady, Fire Marshal.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1872.—P.

READY, Pire Marshal.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE.

About hall-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in the beer brewery rear of 805 Broadway, owned by Jacob Klein. The building was of wood, two stories high, and was entirely consumed. Loss \$1,000; loss on stock, \$500; no insurance. Mr. Klein testined that there had not been any fire or lights in his brewery except a light in a lantern used while feeding the horses; the place, he said, must have been set on fire; this brewery is only a few blocks from the Bushwick avenue car stables, burned down a few hours later.

FIRE ON A CANAL BOAT.

The canal boat Mary Jane, Captain Glasser, lying at the foot of Washington avenue, Wallabout basin, caught fire in the alter cabin about eight o'clock last night, owing to an overheated stove. Loss \$500. The boat is owned by Stopenhagen & Glasser.

ANOTHER ORSE OF INCENDIARIEM.

An incendiary fire occurred on Wednesday night in the stable rear of 425 Baltic street, owned by Thomas McDermot. Some persons broke into the place from the rear of the stable and set the building on fire. The fire was extinguished by people residing in the neighborhood.

"WE'VE GOT NO WORK TO DO."

#### "WE'VE GOT NO WORK TO DO." Another Dismissal of Men from the

The Brooklyn Navy Yard employés were thrown into a perfect Aurore of excitement yesterday by the knowledge that several hundred laborers had been summarily discharged. The men are naturally much exercised over what they consider the unjust action of the authorities in depriving them of a livelihood at, this season of the year, and even those who still retain their positions feel uncertain about their Christmas fare, deeming it not improbable that their turn may soon arrive. Since the November elections four batches of laborers have been dismissed and the force has been decreased nearly two thousand. That a strong feeling of discontent prevails among the men is apparent from the fact that on several conspicuous parts of the Navy Yard wall are posted notices to the effect that the establishment is to let, and would-be purchasers are directed to apply to Henry W. Slocum for particulars.

### A CORRECTION.

A Card from the Watertown Fire Insurance Company. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— DEAR SIR—In your's of the 3d you give the stand DEAR SIR—In your's of the 3d you give the standing of the several insurance companies, also their losses at Boston. You note the Watertown as having lost \$34,500 in Boston, which is an error, as said company did not lose a dollar there. The Watertown confines its business entirely to dwellingnouse property and has not a single mercantile risk on its books. We presume the mistake occurred on account of the Black River Insurance Company, which is located here, having lost just that amount, as no mention was made of them. The statement will, no doubt, injure us largely, as we have notified all our agents and patrons that we had no loss there. And we now desire you to make this correction.

General Agent, Watertown.

the coll, and they mad high. Story gold chart a calcip of the story.

### THE JERSEY RAILROAD WAR.

The Defendants Make Answer to the Complaint Against Them in the Court of Chancery.

DENIAL OF ALL CHARGES.

The Case To Be Continued To-Day and the Rest of the Papers Read—A Speech To Be Delivered by Counsel of Complainants.

med in the Vice Chancellor's Court yesterday erning at Trenton. The whole day was occ since the proceedings commenced, and much in-terest seems to be manifested by them as the case progresses. The Court opens at half-past ten and adjourns at a quarter to four o'clock each day.

In Charcher of New Jessey:—The Ameer of the Seenhope Restroad Company to the Bill of Complaint of the United
Aces Sees Sessional and Count Company and the Pennsylword Restroad County Company and the Pennsylword Restroad County Company and the Pennsylword Restroad County County and the Pennsylword Restroad County County and the Pennsylman reserving to themselves all aimes hereafter saving
and reserving to themselves all and all manner of benefit
and advantage of exception to the many errors, maccurackes and imperfections in the complainant wast bill of
complaint contained, for answer thereto, and unto so
much thereof as these detendants are advised it is material for them to make answer unto, answering say:—That
they are advised by their counsel and insist, that
they are advised by their counsel and insist, that
they are advised by their counsel and insist, that
they are advised by their counsel and insist, that
they are advised by their counsel and bill of complaint, for the reason that the lease, in the said bill of
complaint mentioned, and through which alone they
profess to derive such right, has never been left for record in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey,
according to the requirement of the statute in that case
made and provided, and that the same is, and was at the
time of commencing this suit, invalid, null and of no
effect, and these defendants further answering, say:—That
there is no allegation in said bill that the said lease was
lodged in the Secretary of State's office for record within
thirty days atter the date of the execution thereof; and

allegation of the lodging of said lease for record as aforsaid, the said complainants, the Fennsylvanis Railros
said, the said complainants, the Fennsylvanis Railros
company, have so right to file the said bill of complain
or to prosecute the same, and show no title to an injune
iton to say or prevent the acts or threatened acts cor
plained of; and these defendants pray the same benefi
and advantage of objection in this regard as if such objection had been made by plea or demurrer.

And these defendants turther answering say:—The
they are advised by their counsel and insist that by rev
and the said said the said that the said that by rev
and the said said the said that the said that by rev
and the said said, and these defendants pray the same
benefit and advantage of objection in this regard as it
such objection had been made by plea or demurrer.

By such rossession as chaired.

And these defendants, further answering, say:—The
said The United New Jersey Railroad and Conn Loon
pany, by their own showing in the said bill of complaint,
have transferred away and lost all possession and control of the franchises and property of the railroad and
canal corporations consolidated as alleged in the forms
tion of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and are not in actual possession and can'd can'd corporations consolidated as alleged in the forms
tion of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and are not in actual possession and enjoyment or
any such franchises; wherefore, as these defendants are
advised by their counsel, and insist, the said, The United
New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and are not in actual possession and enjoyment or
any such franchises; wherefore, as these defendants are
if the said corporations complained the said, The United
New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, have no right
to file their said bill of complaint, nor seek the reliet
thereby for which it prays; and these defendants pray the
have be said corporations complained to the said regard as
if such obj

whatever can be given to impugn or in anywise call in question the validity of the said act or any part thereof, and that an exemplified copy of the said act is conclusive evidence of its existence and contents, and that this Court cannot go behind the said attestation, or admit evidence to show that the said act as voted on and passed and approved was variant from that filed in the office of the Secretary of State aforesaid; and these defendants are advised by their counsel and insist that the said act cannot, nor can any part thereof, be impeached or attacked, or the validity of any part thereof, be impeached or attacked, or the validity of any part thereof, and they submit that this Court will hear no such silegation.

And these defendants deny that the said act was passed through said Legislature in any fraudulent manner whatever, or that there is any truth in any or cither of the statements respecting the passage of the same contained in the twenty-cirhth or twenty-ninth page of the bill of complaint as printed and filed in this cause. And these defendants allege that the usual number of copies of the read act, containing every clause and word thereof, as the same now appears on file in the office of the Secretary of State, was printed and distributed for the use of the manner and they state that all Legislature pornators named in the said act had anything to do with printing or causing to be printed a bill like the last mentioned act, but without the part of the eighth section thereof, recited on page 27 and 28 of the printed bill of complaint herein; although these defendants are informed and suppose it to be true that by some mistake five or six copies of such a bill, omitting the said clause of the eighth section, were printed; but as it now reads; that it was again read by the President of the House, respectively; that it was engrossed just as it now reads; that it was sarain read by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively; that it was engrossed just as it now reads; tha

him.

And these defendants, as to the letters recited on pages 29, 30 and 31 of said bill, submit that the same are not evidence against these defendants, and that it was an abuse of the practice of this Court to insert them in said bill of complaint. And these defendants say that they are informed by many members thereof that said act was passed by the Legislature without, and uninfluenced by, any deception or fraud.

And these defendants say that they are informed by many members thereof that said act was passed by the Legislature without, and uninfluenced by, any deception or fraud.

And these defendants, further answoring, say (protesting, nevertheless, that they are not bound to make answer in this regard) that the organization of their said corporation was not a fraud, that it was procured with the boss side intent of constructing the particular road in said act described; that such intent still exist; that the route therefor was surveyed on or about the left say of May last and duly adopted by the company, that its untrue that the charter was acquired and the board of Directors organized only to be the company, that its untrue that the charter was acquired and the board of Directors organized only to be the set of the company of the company of the charter was acquired and the board of Directors organized only to be the set of the company of the charter that is proposed through said charter to effect such object, they hosts that the same is not illegal, nor is the manner by which said object is proposed to be accomplished either fraudulent or unlawful.

And these defendants, further answering, say that each of the directors of said company was, at the time of their election, and has been since, a bona side stockholder in said company.

And these defendants, further answering, say that each of the directors of said company was, at the time of their election, and has been since, a bona side stockholder in was duly made, executed and delivered between these defondants and the other corporations parties thereo. And they submit that the same is legal, and deny each and every of the propositions of law and acceptance and the contrary thereof and of each of them to be true.

And these defendants, further answering, say that afterwards and on the lat day of July, 1573, they, the said defendants made, executed and delivered between the contrary thereof and of each of them to be true.

And these defendants, further answering, say that each and every of the allegations in said bill of com-plaint impugning the existence or organization of either of said corporations is univae; that the use of the tran-chises of said corporations respectively in order to the construction of railroads which together shall or may form a mode of continuous railroad communication in conjunc-tion with the National Railway Company, a corporation of Penneylvania, between New Fork and Philadelphia, so long as such railroads are within the restrictions of said corporations respectively, is not unlawful, nor is it a fraud upon or laterierence with any of the franchises of the complainants, and there deepedants deny any right

charters of sain corporations, parties to min agreement consolidation.

And these defendants, further answering, say that before said comolidation said routes membened in said bill were surveyed and filed by the Narrow Gauge Railway Company and the other corporations, parties to said agreement of consolidation, and that the same and each of them were and are contemplated in good faith, and they submit all the acts of each of said corporations, of this corporation and of the National Railway Company to be lawful and authorized.

And as to the charges in regard to said Narrow Gauge Railway routes set forth in said bill, these defendants say that the factories is paid surveys mentioned are not false.

ey are also advised by counsel and insist that

Sole and Associated Counsel with said Defendants.
The answer of the defendants The Stanhope Railroat Company, taken this 3d day of December, 1872, under the common seal of said company, as by the same herete affixed, appears before me.
WOODBURY D. HOLT, Master in Chancery.

#### LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

IN EX-SENATOR BUCKALEW'S new book, "Pro son, of Philadelphia, have given to the public the first clear and comprehensive account of th minorities which has appeared in book form. The different reforms proposed for nomination of candidates to supersede the caucus system are also discussed, and the "Crawford counting system" and "Columbia county system," both of which originated in Pennsylvania, are defined.

Mr. John Ruskin, who fancies himself the autocrat of English thought, says in the last number of his serial, "Fors Clavigera":-

Half of the poor gentlemen of England are fain nowadays to live by selling their opinions about books. It is a bad trade, let me teil them. In our company at Mount Rose (Mr. Ruskin's pet social Utopia) we will have no reviewers; we will have, once for all, our book Gazette, issued every lat of January, naming under alphabetical list of authors and of titles, whatever serviceable or worthy writings have been published during the past year. A brilliant idea, not original with Ruskin, but as old as Solomon. Literary censorships are fine in theory, but in practice we always want a censor

menced in June last, edited by Charles A. Pever-elly, and published by Cushing, Bardua & Co., New York, has reached its seventh number. It is full o yachting and rowing intelligence, and is handsomely illustrated. GOOD EDITIONS of standard authors are in greater

demand with us from year to year, and the old-

ashioned "annuals" are forever lost. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S humorous poem Courtin'," has been illustrated in silhouette, by Winslow Romer, and will be issued as a gift book. HURD & HOUGHTON, in "Songs from the Old Dramatists," offer one of the most thoroughly steful volumes of the year. These are co

by Mrs. A. S. Richardson, and for them La Farge has made several of his suggestive, mystic designs THE MANCHESTER Quardian says:—Within so short a time after Mr. Stanley's arrival in Europe as to do great credit to the activity of the Piccs dilly establishment, Mr. Hotten produced a cheap volume, described on its title page as "The Finding of Livingstone. By H. M. Stanley." It was gene rally known that the successful travelling correspondent of the New York Herald had a book in preparation for the press, and Mr. Stanley complains that the title which we have quoted was calculated cleverly to convey the impression that he was the author and sauctioner of the production which made so prompt an appearance in shops and book stalls. Mr. Hotten retorts that the bulk of the work consists of letters from Mr. Stanley published originally in the newspapers, and an pears to ask triumphantly, Where is the unfair-We will not undertake the hopeless task of ss to eves to which it is not already perceptible. But justice is not even yet done to the resources and daring of Mr. Hotten's enterprise. He has also given to the world a book called "The Story of Henry M. Stanley" Early Life," the author of which claims to have ters, brothers and a mother," that its hero "was born in Denbigh," and was assisted "in humble least a trifle of his lustre may fall upon them."
This scraping together of real or fancied particulars respecting the private circumstances of a per-son who has had the misfortune to attain some celebrity is justified on the ground that "writing any man's life is allowable." Mr. Hotten con-ceives himself to have proved that Mr. Stanley is not an American. We are tempted to hope some-body may be equally successful in proving that Mr. Hotten is not an Englishman.

# AN OYSTER YACHT.

A Handsome Schooner, With All the Style and Workmanship of a Yacht, Built for the Oyster Trade. The oyster trade of New York city employs a

very large fleet of schooners and sloops, that during the Winter season are sailing between Vir-ginia and this port. They are all good sea boats, there is as much rivalry between the captains of these coasters as there is between the captains of two fast yachts. The new schooner

W. H. VAN NAME, now lying at the foot of West Tenth street, North kiver, owned by Van Name & Co., a firm doing a large oyster business and running some seven or eight schooners, was built by David Carli, of City Island, the builder of the famous schooner yachts Vesta, Resolute, &c. Mr. Carll has always had the reputation of finishing his boats in first class style; but this year he has surpassed himself, as the sloop John B. Hegemann and the schooner John K. Shaw, which were both recently launched from his yard, are striking proofs of the style and excellence of his work.

are striking proofs of the style and excellence of his work.
The schooner W. H. Van Name was launched last week and towed down to her present moorings at the foot of West Tenth street. She is a very handsome boat, painted white, with a clean looking bow something like that on the Resolute, but not quite so hollow. She has a trunk cabin art, sixteen feet in length, containing four staterooms and two storerooms. She has been constructed with a view to strength as well as speed, and her frame is composed of live oak, white oak, hackmetack and locust. The celling is yellow pine, with the outside of thio oak. The deck is white pine, and all the bits, cavils, cleats and jaws of boom, and gaff are of either locust or wild cherry. She is fitted with a patent steering apparatus, patent rubber travellers and the other new inventions of the age. The finishings are in hard wood. Her dimensions are:—Carpenter's tonnage.



# CONGRESS.

Meeting and Adjournment of the Senate.

The Financial Condition of the District To Be Inquired Into.

Further Debate in the House on the Increase of the Navy Bill.

The Postal Telegraph Question Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1872 WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1872.
On motion of Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., was elected President of the Senate pro tem.; then, on motion of Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1872. tion instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to ascertain and report the present debt of the District, including all liabilities incurred by the Board of Public Works and what sum will be required to finish the work undertaken by the rd. In the course of a discussion on this sub-

ject Mr. Roosevelt declared his conviction that the work undertaken would not be completed for less

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Dis

Mr. ROOSEVELT asserted that the effect of that reference would be to smother investigation. Mr. STARKWEATHER, Chairman of that committee, denied the assertion, and said that the com-

The motion to refer was rejected-yeas 74, nave 22-and the resolution was then adopted.

THE SANDY HOOK OBSTRUCTIONS. Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution in-

structing the Committee on Commerce to examine at once into the reasons why sunken wrecks in the channelway off Sandy Hook remain to impede and imperti navigation. Adopted.

A NEW RULE.

Mr. McChart, (rep.) of lows, offered a resolution for a new rule, providing that it shall not be in order at any time to move to suspend the raie and pass a bill or resolution until at least three days notice of such motion has been given by a printed notice laid on the desk of the members, nor until three days after such bill or resolution has been printed, and that such rule shall in no case be suspended. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—By Mr. Harnis, (dem.) of Va.—Authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to extend its road into the District of Columbia.

Company to extend its road into the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DONNAN, (rep.) of Iowa—To provide for the speedy construction of a ship canal, of large capacity, around the Falls of Niagara, on the American side.

By Mr. Archer, (dem.) of Md.—To amend the act of the 27th of May, 1872, for the abatement and repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualty.

By Mr. Kerr, (dem.) of Ind.—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River, between New Albany and Louisville.

By Mr. Townsend, (rep.) of Ph.—To repeal the taxon bank checks, drafts and orders.

By Mr. Finkensburg, (rep.) of Mo.—To amend the act of the 8th of June, 1872, for bolding a United States Circuit Court in the Western district of Missouri.

States circuit court in the western district of missouri.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the construction of ten steam sloops of war.

Arguments were made by Messrs. Kelley & Townsend, of Pennsylvania, in support of the bill and amendment, requiring five of the vessels to be built in private shipyards by contract; and by Messrs. Fratt. Negley & Lynch in support of the bill and against the amendment.

Mr. Platt, (rep.) of West Va., stated that the intention of the Navy Department was to divide these ten vessels into three classes; one class to consist of vessels of from sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred tons, and to carry from twelve to fourteen guns; one from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred tons, with eight or nine guns, and one from eight hundred to one thousand tons, with six or seven guns.

one from eight hundred to one thousand tons, with six or seven guns.

Mr. NEGLEY (rep.), of Pa., remarked that so long as Spain maintained the curse of slavery in Ouba, the present tranquil relations of this country were liable to be disturbed at any moment.

Mr. LYNCH. (rep.) of Me., advocated the coupling with this bill one introduced by him last session, and recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to give the government aid towards the construction of mercantile steamers which could be convexied to government purposes in time of war. He did not tavor the amendment, because he

convented to government purposes in time of war.

He did not favor the amendment, because he
thought that private ship yards were not now in a
condition to construct such vessels.

Mr. Townsent insisted that the iron ship yards
at Baltimore, Wilmington and Chester had ample
facilities for building these vessels.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., while not opposing
the bill, criticised the injudicious use made by the
Secretary of the Navy of the vessels now in the
service, alinding to the movements of the Mediterranean squadron, and to the employment of vessels to aid in the scheme for the acquisition of St.
Domingo. He favored both the bill and amendment.

Mr. Halr, (rep.) of Me., advocated his amendment, contrasting the merits of public and private
shipyards. He warned the House that if all these
vessels were built in the Navy yards, they would
cost ten instead of three millions, and contended
that better vessels could be built in private shipyards in quicker time and with far greater economy
than in the Navy yards.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over
till to-morrow.

The House then, at twenty-minutes after two

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The House then, at twenty-minutes after two
P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr.
Stevenson in the chair, and distributed the Presi-dent's annual Message among the appropriate

Stevenson in the chair, and distributed the President's annual Message among the appropriate committees.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The question of referring the subject of the postaw telegraph provoked some discussion, Mr. Wood, of New York, preferring to have it referred to a special committee, and Messas. Dawes (rep.) of Mass., and Beck (dem.) of Ky., favoring its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, it having been before that committee last session.

Mr. NHLACK, (dem.) of Ind., a member of the Appropriation Committee, regarded the postal telegraph matter as one of the gravest questions before Congress. It had always been to him a startling proposition, and although he was growing accustomed to it he was still unreconciled to it and desired to be classed as an opponent to the measure. While he favored leaving the matter with the Committee on Appropriations this session he would be prepared next Congress to advocate its reference either to a select committee or to some standing committee who would have more time at its disposal than the Committee on Appropriations.

Finally the matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION was after discussion, referred to a select com-

on Appropriations.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

was, after discussion, referred to a select committee of nine.

The committee rose, and the House, at three o'clock, adjourned.

### CHALDEAN ACCOUNT OF THE DELUGE.

The London Dally Telegraph says:-We have received from the accomplished discoverer, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, the sub-joined most interesting account of the record of the Deluge, which, as we announced a day or two ago, he has lately deciphered from the Assyrian monuments:—The cunciform inscription which I have recently found and translated gives a long and full account of the Deluge. It contains the version or tradition of this event, which existed in the early Chaldean period at the city of Erech cone of the cities of Nimrod), now represented by the ruins of Warka. In this newly discovered inscription the account of the Deluge is put as a narrative into the mouth of Xisuthuus or Noah. He relates the wickedness of the world, the command to build the ark, its building, the filling of it, the Deluge, the resting of the ark on a mountain, the sending out of the birds, and other matters. The narrative has a closer resemblance to the account transmitted by the Greeks from Berosus, the Chaldean historian, than to the Biblical history, but it does not differ materially from either. The principal differences are as to the duration of the Deluge, the name of the mountain on which the ark rested, the sending out of the birds, &c. The cuneiform account is much longer and fuller than that of Berosus, and has several details omitted both by the Bible and the Chaldean historian. This inscription opens up many questions of which we knew nothing previously, and it is connected with a number of other details of Chaldean history which will be both interesting and important. This is the first tima any inscription has been found with an account of an event mentioned in Genesia." scription the account of the Deluge is put as